

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

With our present number we enter upon the twenty-fifth year of our existence. We present our readers with our new volume enlarged in size, and in neatness of appearance, comparing favorably with our contemporaries of Southern Maryland.

The following is a list of Jurors for the May Term of the Circuit Court, drawn on Wednesday, the 29th ult., by His Honor Judge R. Foss, in conformity with the act of Assembly of January session, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the selection, drawing and summoning of Jurors in the several counties and prescribing their qualifications."

GRAND JURORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Foreman. George D. Alvey, Charles F. Lancaster, P. Davis, E. F. Mason, Thomas B. Berry, Thomas I. Gardiner, Joseph H. Padgett, J. R. Carlin, Francis Price, Charles C. Bowling, Edmund Perry, Thomas R. Halley, Theophilus Smoot, Samuel H. Cox, Sylvester Mudd, Francis R. Speake, John L. Budd, James L. Brawner, P. H. Muschett, Samuel Cox, Thomas P. Gray, Wm. H. Higges.

SMALL JURORS.

R. P. Wall, L. Wilmer, Jr., J. J. Hughes, Benj. F. Burch, R. A. Rennoe, Jere. W. Burch, John B. Lyon, Thos. I. Boraman, John G. Chapman, James H. Neale, James A. Cochran, George Digges, John W. Jenkins, Wm. H. Cox, Wm. W. Ware, Sam'l W. Adams, Wm. S. Martin, Charles L. Gardiner, John T. Davis, A. W. Neale, Wm. H. Williams, W. A. Foey, J. H. Freeman, Edwin Adams, Edwin A. Smith.

On Saturday evening last a severe hail storm passed over some sections of our county, breaking out window glass and doing considerable damage to the wheat crop. In portions of Nanjomy, Cedar Point and Cobb Neck the storm was very severe. A heavy wind prevailed at the time and materially added to damage caused by the hail and rain.

The close of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson yesterday was the third day of the closing argument of Mr. Bingham. To-day he will conclude. On what day a decision will be reached it is impossible to tell, but it is thought the case will be decided by the end of the week.

At a Democratic Convention held in San Francisco on the 30th ult., nominations were made for Congress and for Presidential electors. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction measures of Congress; asserting the impeachment to be an act of party violence, calculated to make the United States ridiculous; resolving never to be governed by negroes and favoring the eight-hour system. Another resolution was adopted condemning the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for Alaska. Mr. Axtell was nominated for Congress.

European despatches announce the resignation of Mr. Disraeli and his Cabinet; all compromises offered by him to the Liberals having been rejected. The Queen is for Mr. Gladstone, and to him will be intrusted the formation of the new Ministry.

The State Agent for the Maryland Life Insurance Company, (Rev. A. J. Myers), will be in Port Tobacco during the first week of our Circuit Court. Our citizens wishing to insure in the Maryland company will then be offered an opportunity of doing so. See advertisement of company in another column.

In the card of Messrs. Herbert & Robinson, Commission Merchants of Baltimore city, will be found strong recommendations of "Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime" as a Fertilizer.

We learn from the St. Mary's Beacon, of Thursday last, that the members of the New School Board of that county, having qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution, met on Tuesday, the 28th ult., at the office of the Old School Board, in Leonardtown, and organized by electing S. I. Costigan, Esq., President. Rev. Dr. Bunting was elected Examiner and his salary was fixed at \$750. A resolution was adopted that the members of the New Board meet on the 12th of May next, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Old Commissioners that on that day the New Board will be prepared to take charge of the School property and assets now in their hands. The bond of the Treasurer was fixed at \$10,000.

School Examiner.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. WELLS:—In noticing the meeting of the "newly appointed School Commissioners" to be held on the 12th instant, you are pleased to give them the benefit of your "views" as to the man who should be selected as Examiner, and conclude thus: "We think it no less the right than the duty of every one to insist and urge upon the Commissioners giving us that man who possesses, in the most marked degree, those qualifications which more clearly conduce to a thorough and efficient administration of the system." This is certainly so, and "every citizen in the county is directly interested in the selection of a proper officer;" but will "every citizen," "every one," think alike as to who the best man may be? The Commissioners will cheerfully listen to any and all suggestions from their fellow-citizens, but, unfortunately, gentlemen won't all agree to recommend the same individual. The claims of different gentlemen have already been urged, and strongly urged, by not a few of the respective friends of each.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you can, by any means, induce the citizens of Charles county to unite upon any man, I doubt not the Commissioners will most cheerfully "do likewise;" otherwise, they can only promise to do what they conscientiously believe for the best without reflecting on the qualifications of any.

COMMISSIONER.

May 6th, 1868. We cheerfully give place to the above communication in our present issue. Our correspondent mistakes our position when he says we gave them (the Commissioners) "the benefit of our views as to the man who should be selected as Examiner." Our remarks were as to the qualifications of the man and not as to the man. We named no one and alluded either directly or indirectly to no one. The observations we submitted were of a general character, and were far from being intended to forestall the Commissioners in the exercise of the right and duty of deciding the question involved according to their own views. As a public journalist we submitted our views to the public pro bono publico—and not with the expectation or intention of serving any gentleman. We stated certain qualifications which we conceived to appertain to this office and which all must admit to be indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties devolved upon him. Now, while insisting that our remarks are not susceptible of personal application, nor were intended to subvert personal ends, yet if those general qualifications of which we have spoken, ipso facto, point more directly to any one party as the proper person for the position, than to another, we cannot but regard them, in the spirit of the language of Iago, as the "strong circumstance" which, if followed, "will lead" the Commissioners "directly to the door of truth," and thus rid them of the vexations and difficulties incident to this matter. We only asked the Commissioners to appoint that man who possessed, in the most marked degree, the qualifications necessary for the thorough and efficient discharge of the duties of the office, and, in doing so, stated some general principles which we conceived applicable to the case. Such a man the people want and such a man is necessary to the practical working of the system. We are aware our people are not agreed as to this man and that there is little hope of reconciling conflicting opinions. This, however, is not to be expected. Unanimity is not to be hoped for by any candidate for office, yet, when the majority have set the seal of their approbation, it would be strange if the minority did not yield a ready acquiescence. Were the office one in the gift of the people the verdict of popular approbation would unquestionably settle conflicting views and who doubts the decision of the Commissioners, (servants of, and amenable to the people as they are,) will effect the same result? In the action of the Commissioners let the voice of the people, as far as it can be ascertained, be expressed, and we guarantee there will be an end to all further opposition. As to what is the will of the people upon this question we express no opinion. They look not to the man but to his qualifications. Such, we have never hesitated to believe, will be the action of the Commissioners. We believe we know these gentlemen too well to doubt, for a moment, the truth of this. Such being the case, the action of the Commissioners, whatever it may be, will, we believe, put an end to all dispute, and will receive the endorsement of the people. We ourselves have no means, nor have we the inclination to attempt the task, of reconciling public opinion upon this subject. All we ask and all that can reasonably be asked by any one, is that the Commissioners do that which they conscientiously believe for the best. This is the measure of the requirements of the public, and with it every one must and will be satisfied.

The resolution unanimously adopted last Monday by the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee, requesting the Democratic National Committee to reconsider their action designating the 4th of July as the date for holding their National Convention is not likely to effect the purpose designed. This action having been addressed to the Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Belmont, the latter has replied that it would now be impossible to get the committee together in order to effect this arrangement, and therefore insists that the day originally designated will have to continue. It is now understood that no caucus of the Democratic members will be held on the subject of the change of time proposed.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday one of those almost always disgraceful episodes called a "personal explanation" occurred, and was more than usually productive of personalities and scurrilities. A difficulty some time ago arose during debate between Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. I. Donnelly, of Minnesota. The former has, pursuing the matter out of the House, written a letter speaking of his opponent in the very harshest terms. This letter was made the subject of explanation by Mr. Donnelly on Saturday, and for more than an hour he was allowed to air his grievances and retaliate with hard words. This, it must be confessed, he did in a very effective manner, displaying an epithetical and vituperative ability which it would be hard to excel. Mr. Washburne replied in briefer terms, but in the same spirit. The speaker did his best to put an end to the disputable squabble, but was not supported by the members, who in the enjoyment of the sharp hits made, seemed to forget that the character of the House was being greatly damaged.

By the cable we have important intelligence from Crete. The insurrectionary war against the Turks is continued by the Christian revolutionists, who claim a victory in a battle fought on the 14th of April, and which lasted the entire day. Fights had taken place on the four succeeding days without decisive result. The Turkish soldiers are said to be committing great outrages on the inhabitants, wherever they gain a foothold.

Hunter Davidson, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, has been appointed commanding officer of the State Oyster Police Force. He has appointed Captain Isaac S. Sanner, Chief Mate; John Henry, Second Mate, and F. C. Benner, Chief Engineer. The other appointments are not expected to be made until about the first of September next.

A letter from Washington says:—An unusually strong movement is developing itself in favor of female suffrage in the District of Columbia, and petitions in furtherance of that object will soon be presented to Congress in great numbers. The petitioners urge that the District being under the absolute control of Congress furnishes excellent experimental ground, and insists among other things, that the women are as capable of voting as the freedmen.

The State Normal School. The newly appointed Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, Messrs. John Carson, of Baltimore, J. Phillip Roman, of Allegany county, and Dr. J. M. Bryan, of Dorchester county, assembled yesterday at the office of Mr. Carson, on West Fayette street. The board was organized by electing Mr. Carson President and Dr. Bryan as Secretary. Prof. M. A. Newell is re-elected Principal of the State Normal School. The board then proceeded to make the following appointments: Dr. A. Snowden Piggot, professor of natural sciences; Prof. Emil Kett, professor of drawing and painting; Mrs. Mary Borgman and Miss Sarah Richmond, teachers in the Normal School, with Miss Newell and Miss Godfrey as assistants; Mrs. Borgman, principal of the model school, with Miss Allan as assistant. Mr. David Fowler was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Without transacting any further business, the board adjourned until to-day.—Balt. Sun of the 6th inst.

Editorial, or what is known as a "leading article" in a newspaper or magazine, was unknown in the early history of the press, and was introduced from necessity, rather than for improvement.—Mr. Macaulay states that it seldom appeared, even after the censorship of the press expired in 1695, unless there was a want of news! When there was a scarcity of intelligence, and when, consequently, it was difficult to fill up the paper, then the editor supplied a leading article! And judging from the quality of many of the "leading articles" in the "live newspapers," the papers that "call things by their right name," and all that sort of trash, we should say they continue to be used merely to fill up—certainly not for merit or usefulness.—Alex. Gazette.

Mr. Stanbery's Concluding Remarks.

On Saturday last, Mr. Stanbery, one of the counsel for the President, before the Court of Impeachment, concluded his able and unanswerable argument in defense of Mr. Johnson, as follows:

Senators, it is not at all necessary for the defense of the President that in the exercise of that discretion which the law allows him he should be put to prove that his intentions were all right. He has gone far beyond the necessities of his case. Never were good intentions and honest motives more thoroughly proved than they have been proved in this case. I repeat it, that if everything else were made out, this great exculpatory fact must absolve him from all criminal liability.—And now, Senators, I have done with the law and the facts of the case. There remains for me, however, a duty to perform—one of solemn import and obligation—a duty to my client, to my former chief, to my friend.

There may be those among you, Senators, who cannot find a case of guilt against the President; there may be those among you who are not satisfied that a case for impeachment has yet arisen, but are fearful of the consequences of an acquittal. You may entertain vague apprehensions that, flushed with the success of an acquittal, the President will proceed to acts of violence and revolution. Senators, you do not know or understand the man. I cannot say that you willfully misunderstand him; for I, too, though never an extreme party man, have felt more than once in the heat of party conflicts the same bitter and uncompromising spirit that may now animate you. The time has been when I looked upon Gen. Jackson as the most dangerous of tyrants. The time has been when, day after day, I expected to see him inaugurate a revolution, and yet, after his administration was crowned with success and sustained by the people, I lived to see him gracefully surrender his great powers to the hands that conferred them, and under the softening influences of time I came to regard him not as a tyrant, but as one of the most honest and patriotic men.

Now listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When, nearly two years ago, he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his cabinet, I answered the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the cabinet except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years. Senators, need I tell you that all my tendencies are conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness, law, not arms, is my profession. From the moment that I was honored with a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation, not a word was said that escaped my attention. I regarded him closely in cabinet, and still more in private and confidential conversation. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I knew that evil counsellors were more than once around him. I observed him with the most intense anxiety, but never in word, in deed, in thought, in action, did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood firm as a rock against all temptation to abuse his own powers or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and self-reliant in the midst of all difficulty, when dangers threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people.

Yes, Senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure day after day privations such as few men have ever been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come. And when it did come, my only wonder was that it had come so long delayed.—Yes, Senators, with all his faults, the President has been more sinned against than sinning. Fear not, then, to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington. But if, Senators, you condemn him; if you strip him of the robes of office; if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophesy: The strong arms of the people will be about him. They will find a way to raise him from any depths to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him redeemed, and to hear the majestic voice of the people: Well done faithful servant you shall have your reward.

But, if Senators, as I cannot believe, but has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber, just here where our Camillus, in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed, met and baffled the enemies of the republic; not here where he stood faithful among the faithless; not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution; not in this chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners. No, not here; seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters. There erect the altar and immolate the victim.

In the Methodist Conference of Chicago a resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Missions to inquire into the expediency of merging the Methodist Freedman's Aid Society and Church Extension Society.

Mr. Bingham on "Propriety of Speech."

Mr. Bingham and Mr. Butler, two of the Managers of the Impeachment, sat at the table in the Senate. Mr. Everts, in the course of his argument, on Thursday, had occasion to refer to the "propriety of speech," which had been brought into question, and in illustration quoted the following extract from a debate in the House of Representatives, not a very long time ago:

Mr. Everts said: We have also a report in the House of Representatives of a very brief debate between two of the most distinguished members of that body, who can, as well as any others, for the purpose of this trial, furnish a standard of what is called by the honorable manager "propriety of speech."

Mr. Bingham says: "I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times for Jefferson Davis, the architect in this rebellion, [roars of laughter.] as his candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to damage this cause by attempting to fasten on the imputation either on my integrity or my honor. I repeat with scorn and contempt any utterances of that sort from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher or not taken, or Fort Fisher taken." [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Butler, after some remarks, said: "But, if during the war, the gentleman from Ohio did as much as I did in that direction, I shall be glad to recognize that much. But the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman, hung upon the scaffold—Mrs. Surratt; and I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his present associates can sustain him in shedding the blood of a woman who was tried by a military commission and convicted without sufficient evidence, in my judgment."

Mr. Bingham, with spirit, replied: "I challenge the gentleman, I dare him, here or anywhere, in this tribunal or any tribunal, to assert that I spoiled or mutilated any book. But such a charge, without one little evidence, is only fit to come from a man who lives in a bottle and is fed with a spoon."

What that refers to I do not know. [While the Court and audience were convulsed with laughter at the expense of the two managers referred to by these gentlemen sat looking at each other!]

Radical Hopes.

The Black Republicans are praying daily and hourly, says the Cambridge Democrat, for the overthrow of the present State Government of Maryland in order that an armed negro force may be placed over the people, and the offices filled by the Radicals. They expect that the present rascally Congress will, by some law or other, pronounce the State out of the Union, in order that its electoral vote shall not be cast for the Democratic nominee for the President. Some such idea is being fomented among the scawling politicians, in Baltimore, but we rather suspect the Rump won't pay much attention to them. Of course nothing would please the handful of renegade whites in Dorchester better than that the State be placed under military rule.—What a brushing up of old guns and uniforms there would be! But we fear they will be disappointed. The present gang at Washington have about as much to do just now as they can well attend to, and their position is something like that of Northern overseer who went to Louisiana some years ago to do wonders. Said overseer was employed by a planter, and, after a week's experience with big and little negroes, one morning rather surprised his employer by saying that it would be far cheaper to purchase a hundred monkeys than to feed, clothe and control four hundred negroes. The idea was a novel one, and after a good deal of persuasion the Southern allowed Yankee to carry out his views, the latter insisting that one negro could manage four monkeys, and that one monkey would pick as much cotton as four negroes. A lot of monkeys were therefore ordered, and in due time arrived on the farm. The Yankee was in great glee, and at once took a lot of the bipeds to the field. But what was his dismay, when he discovered that instead of one negro being able to manage four monkeys, it took four negroes to manage one monkey. Yank lost his situation, of course, and the Southerner sold his monkeys. And so it will be with the Republican Party. They once thought that if they could only get the darkey free, one politician could manage a thousand or two of them, but they have long ago become aware of their error, and we begin to think are rather sick of Sambo. Like the overseer in the monkey speculation, if they are not careful they will come off about as badly as he did. It is more than likely that the negroes will manage them, instead of being managed by them.

Beware of Impostors.

Last week a man of gentlemanly appearance visited several persons in the Hunting Creek neighborhood with the avowed purpose of purchasing a farm. He staid all night with Joseph J. Norfolk, Esq., who treated him with his usual kindness and hospitality, and was much surprised the following morning to find that his guest had appropriated to his own use everything that he could conveniently carry with him that was in the room that he occupied. Pursuit was immediately made after the stranger, who "forked over" the missing articles without much ado.—Calvert Journal.

News Items.

The funeral of the late Wm. C. Rives took place on the 28th ult., at "Castle Hill," in Albemarle county, in the presence of a large number of his friends and neighbors, including very many of the colored people. The death of Mr. Rives is the first, with the exception of an infant daughter, forty years ago, that has occurred in his family since his marriage, a period of fifty years.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached in New York on Sunday on the historical precedents of the interchange of pulpits with non-Episcopal ministers. He argued that the custom of prohibiting the interchange of pulpits was an innovation and calculated not only to deprive the Episcopal Church of the sympathy of other Protestant churches, but even to destroy its unity.

The Ritualistic controversy in the Episcopal Church at the North does not lag, and promises shortly to break out again with increased violence. The Tyngs, Rev. John Cotton Smith, and other eminent clergymen of that school, are preparing to "fraternize with the sects" during Anniversary week, to an extent, it is said, never before witnessed.

The church choir in Rochester are in trouble. The Union of that city says:—"Just now there is a commotion among the choirs of some of the city churches, which extends to the congregations, growing out of high bidding for leading singers—one church bidding over another."

A conflict of the military and civil authorities is reported in Alabama. Mr. Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, had been placed in military confinement for an affray with a negro, and was to be tried by the military authorities yesterday. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Basteed, but it was not obeyed, and the Commanding General refused to stop the trial.

Gen. Canby has issued an order announcing the result of the election in South Carolina as ratifying the Constitution, and convening the Legislature on the 12th instant. All persons discharged for voting contrary to the wishes of their employers are to be maintained as objects of charity by the levy of additional poor-taxes.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio have resolved to remain in session until the impeachment trial is ended, in order that they may fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Wade's promotion. The Columbus Journal states positively that Hugh J. Jewett, member of the House from Muskingum county, will be chosen Senator.

Information has reached the Republican Congressional Committee from New Orleans that the Democrats have one majority certain in the State Senate of Louisiana which will prevent the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, and thus delay the admission of Louisiana.

Joubert, a colored Alderman in New Orleans, sued the Convent of the Sacred Heart for \$10,000 damages, for the rejection of his daughter as a pupil. The case was dismissed on the ground that the school was not an incorporated body, and could not be sued.

In all parts of the South, according to report, heavy crops of cotton are being planted, and also, warned by previous misfortunes, the planters are sowing a good deal of corn for home consumption.

Racing Stock in Training.

The Prince Georgian says: Bowie & Hall, of this county, have the following stock in training: Gr. f., 4 years old, sister to Richmond; ch. f., Australia, 3 years old, by imp. Australian, dam Undine by imp. Yorkshire; b. c. Viley, 3 years old, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston; ch. c. Faist, 2 years old, by Eugene, dam by Financier; ch. f., Quickstep, 2 years old, by imp. Australian, dam Grizette, by imp. Glenau.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

By Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. It will present a careful political analysis of the past, separating real from apparent causes of the late unhappy conflict, and give new light to those who have not seen the war only known to those high officers, who watched the flood-tide of revolution from the fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy. It will be printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine calendered paper, made expressly for this work, comprised in two large volumes of about 650 pages each, illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings, and furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial binding, at the following prices, per volume, payable on delivery: In Extra English Morocco Cloth, at \$3.75. In Fine Leather, (Library Style), at 4.50. In Half-Calf, at 5.50.

The National Publishing Company has appointed Rev. B. H. SMITH, of St. Mary's county, Agent for procuring subscriptions to this valuable work in Charles County. Mr. Smith is now canvassing this county, and the Editor of this paper has been authorized by him to receive the name of any person who may desire a copy of this book. May 7-4t

FOR SALE, A T MY MILL, a good lot of HOGSHEAD SIDING. April 30, 1868-4t SAMUEL COX.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1868.

Table with market prices for Flour, Grain, and Tobacco. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table with stock in warehouse and on shipboard. Columns include item names and quantities.

ELECTION NOTICE.

By virtue of the requirements of an Act of Assembly, passed at the January session, in the year 1868, and entitled "An Act to repeal sections ninety-six to one hundred and nine, inclusive, of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland for Charles County, under the head of 'Roads,' and to enact the following in lieu thereof, and to provide a Road System for St. Mary's County." I hereby give notice, that an election will be held at the several places for holding regular elections in Charles County, and between the usual hours for holding the same, On the first SATURDAY, being the 6th day of June next,

for the purpose of expressing the views of the legally qualified voters of said county upon the law aforesaid. And all persons voting at said election shall endorse on their tickets, either in writing, or in print, the words "FOR THE ROAD LAW,"

OR, "AGAINST THE ROAD LAW," as the case may be, and "no blank ballots shall be counted."

This election shall be held, conducted and returned by the Judge of Election as all regular elections are required to be done. WILLIAM M. MORRIS, Sheriff. May 7, 1868-t

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. SHACKLEFORD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Charles that she has now open one of THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTY, all of which has been selected with the greatest care and will be sold at Baltimore prices. She has also a very nice assortment of Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Dress Trimmings, &c. &c. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves. Port Tobacco, May 7, 1868.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale, passed by the honorable Judge of the District Court of the United States for Maryland, April 28th, 1868,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, On Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Port Tobacco,

the Estate of LACEY & SMITH, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Whiskeys, &c., ALL THE STOCK OF GOODS IN THE STORE lately occupied by Lacey & Smith, in Port Tobacco. WASHINGTON BONIFANT, U. S. Marshal. may 7-2t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessor's Office, 5th District, Md., ELLIOTT CITY, April 27th, 1868. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual List of Valuations and Estimates of the Income Tax of 1867, and of the Excise Tax, and the Tax on all articles enumerated in Schedule A, of the Excise Laws of the United States, for 1868, made and taken by the Assessor and Assistant Assessors for the 5th Collection District of Maryland, may be examined by all persons interested. From the 10th day to the 15th day of May, 1868, both days included, at the Court House, in Elliott City, Howard County, when and where the undersigned will attend to receiving and determining all APPEALS relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned to said List. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of. WM. WELLING, Assessor. May 7, 1868-2t